

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

BE FAIR: WHO KILLED THE RAMAPO STEAL?

The Republican organs are much more anxious to place the responsibility for the Ramapo water steal on the Democratic administration than they are to get at the bed-rock facts in this scandal. In suppressing the truth to protect Republican politicians these newspapers are guilty of bad faith toward their readers. Their course is as foolish as it is malevolent. They cannot hope to blind intelligent people to the real situation.

The Ramapo Water Company began its tainted existence a dishonored waif and stray on the doorstep of a Republican Legislature. The discredit of its parentage was shared by Republicans exclusively. A Republican Governor signed the act that gave it a legal existence. Every benefit that the sweeping charter could confer was intended for the enrichment of its Republican organizers. A Republican Charter Commission is responsible for the section that made it possible for the Ramapo Company to plan a \$200,000,000 raid on the city treasury. A Republican leader, his pockets lined with stock, was president of the concern. Unfortunately for this distinguished gentleman, who happens to be the law partner of the son of "Tom" Platt, he was a member of the Charter Commission that adopted the section drawn in the interest of the Ramapo raiders.

Could there be a more convincing chronology? From its cradle to its grave Republicans attended its every step. They brought the brawling, unclean thing into the world. They nursed it as long as it promised to reward them with the city's money. When David Bennett Hill, the Journal's attorney, pronounced its death warrant at Albany, a leading Republican politician and lawyer pleaded for its life.

No Republican raised his voice to warn the people of their peril. No Republican lifted his hand to strike down this shameful job. The Ramapo steal felt neither jar nor hindrance until it lifted its noisome presence in a DEMOCRATIC body. Comptroller Coler, a DEMOCRAT, sounded the first note of warning. Democratic members of the Board of Public Improvements came promptly to his support. And the DEMOCRATIC newspapers of this city led the fight that aroused the public to indignant protest.

What assurance have we that the generous treatment accorded the Ramapo job by a Republican Legislature, a Republican Governor, a Republican Charter Commission and by Republican politicians without number, would not have been duplicated by a Republican Comptroller and a Republican Board of Improvements?

It is worth remembering that the Ramapo job had to run against a Democratic stone wall before it met with the slightest resistance. Every Republican by-way and boulevard was dusted and oiled for the occasion.

PROF. ADAMS ON TRUSTS.

On Wednesday the conference on trusts, from which so much is expected, opened in Chicago, with 300 delegates present. Many more were expected to arrive yesterday. It is a pity that ex-Governor Altgeld refused to attend, even though—or perhaps we should rather say because—he has some mistaken notions on the subject. According to the interesting account sent to the Journal by Professor Bemis, the principal address, delivered the first day, was by Professor Henry C. Adams, of Ann Arbor University. He presented three important points, though the account does not state his conclusions. First—English jurisprudence, which is ours, assumes that competition between producers on the one hand and purchasers on the other is a guarantee of justice in all individual conduct.

Do trusts, he asks, fit into this theory of society? We should say that they decidedly do not; but just here, if anywhere, is to be found the justification of trusts. Competition has undoubtedly been a grand motive power to progress in the past, but it is becoming more and more evident that its disadvantages tend by far to overbalance its benefits. Under competition the weak producer cannot succeed against the strong, the weak purchaser against the strong, and the individual employee cannot possibly get justice against the individual rich employer. It is because during the last few years the strong producers also have found out that competition is injurious to themselves in their struggles with each other, that the trust has arisen, and that a complete break has been made with the principle governing in the past.

Second—For the preservation of democracy a fair degree of equality in the industrial society that has grown up during the last six centuries must be maintained. Do trusts tend to maintain such equality, or do they tend to destroy the balance of power, Professor Adams asks. He concludes it is a debatable question. We think that there can be no doubt that trusts destroy equality, and here is where the interest of the State comes in, and why such conferences as the present one are so all-important. The trust must be upheld as against competition, but curbed as against equality. How shall this be done? is the question to be solved.

Third—Professor Adams maintains that more than anything holds up the trusts, and thereby makes it difficult for reformers to curb them, is the discrimination in railroad freight. But this can easily be rectified by a control of these freight rates, which is a bit more difficult than to establish duties, to be paid at customs, and enforce them.

OVEREXERTION IN BICYCLE RIDING.

Deeply rooted in human nature seems to be an innate love of rivalry in the matter of physical endurance. To this love of muscular competition is doubtless much of the constantly increasing size and stature of mankind. The requirements of modern sport, however, there is such a thing as carrying muscular exertion to a point that is absolutely injurious.

On Long Island last week Mrs. Jane Lindy, of Brooklyn, rode a bicycle six hundred miles in seventy-two hours.

Now comes Mrs. Irene Brush, a small woman of 120 pounds, who proposes to ride a hundred miles in sixty hours, and then, in a twelve-hour race, ride an additional

four hundred miles in forty hours, making a total of one thousand miles in one hundred hours.

There is probably not a physician in the State who would not deprecate such a competition as injurious, both physically and mentally, even to a strong man.

When, however, a weak woman undertakes such a severe grind the effect cannot be overrated. It saps the strength, undermines the constitution, shatters the nerves and shortens the natural term of life.

The bicycle used in moderation, or even to the century point, by strong, healthy riders, is not in the least injurious; but a thousand miles at the rate of ten miles an hour for a hundred hours is too much for the frail frame of womanhood to endure without serious after effects.

The Stone Masons' Union is out with a threat against President McKinley, who is an honorary member of that body.

The President is to lay the corner stone of the Fall Festival building in Chicago. This stone was cut and fashioned by non-union men.

As a member of the Bricklayers' Union President McKinley will violate the rules of that body if he so much as touches a trowel to a non-union stone.

The union would insist upon the stone being torn out before union workmen would complete the building.

In consequence of this state of affairs, five million cards are being circulated over the country requesting union men to boycott the Fall Festival if the non-union corner stone is laid.

Is not this action of the union drawing the lines rather too strictly? President McKinley does not lay corner stones for a living, and in laying this particular stone he will not work a particle of injury to those who do. No particular precedent will be established.

All labor organizations are proverbially jealous of their prerogatives, but in this particular instance they would do well to depart somewhat from their traditions and allow the President to lay any old stone that may be placed before him.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S DILATORY TACTICS.

What is the brand of political muclage with which Hanna and Platt have daubed President McKinley's official hands? In his Cabinet, in his foreign policy, in the investigations made necessary by the substrata of rottenness among Republican officials, in the matter of courts-martial, and in every notable thing marking and marring his administration, he has done nothing but hang to sophistries and stuffed warriors, like a hard shell crab to a hunk of meat.

His retention of General Situation Otis in the Philippines is a slap in the face for the mother of every soldier from Manila to Jolo. He has clung to this old military granny until the subject of the Philippines has become an unpleasant one even to his friends.

In like manner he clung to the hand of Alger until that worthy functionary's arm dropped off from the mere weight of his own incapacity.

He is clinging to the papers in the Carter court-martial case while the time for the statute of limitations to nullify the proceedings draws near.

The fitful greatness shown by McKinley in the House of Representatives has flashed in his mental pan. He is in the doldrums, with the party quills screaming about him for pick-

ings. Between greatness and a national crime he hangs in the wind.

To the people in the Philippines he is holding out that most frightful of all things, the sword of civilization without its mercy—the mercy of a quick ending of the war and the establishment of an equitable government.

The horror of it becomes all the more horrible when we reflect that the sword in the Philippines as wielded by Otis is a weapon of tin that wounds and mangles, but does not decide battles.

There are some things which the President should do as quickly as he can sign the proper papers.

Recall Otis. Investigate the Philippine payrolls. Investigate the Philippine commissary. Listen to the mournful voice of the American soldiers before Manila. Cease to be a Presidential graphophone, through which from the men behind the chair there come large promises, smooth excuses, elaborate lies, and all manner of chicanery.

Unless President McKinley does this he will make of his administration a scaffold upon which in the Autumn of next year he will hang himself higher than Haman.

BOURKE COCKRAN has dealt the admirable policy of expansion its first severe blow. He has come out in favor of it. The Journal's readers who may be thinking of joining the anti-expansionists on that account had better wait. Perhaps the Honorable Cockran has been misquoted. Let us hope for the best while preparing for the worst.

IT TAKES THE INTERVENTION of a British Colonial Government to teach General Otis that an American army transport ought to carry life preservers, boats and rafts enough to save at least half the men on board in case of accident. What a source of pride the Otis regime is to Americans!

Justice for Schley. Editor of the New York Journal:

Although a Republican, "dyed in the wool," I still read your paper daily and consider it the best newspaper printed in this or any other country. It is for this reason that I appeal to you to use the enormous influence which such a publication exerts in the world at large in the interest of our friend and real benefactor, Rear Admiral Schley.

Dewey is almost home, satiated with adulation and honors. His will be the grandest reception ever accorded a human being. Sampson has been allowed the finest position ever accorded a naval officer. The grandest fleet of vessels, the finest officers and one round of winning and dining at the most fashionable resorts on earth, to say nothing of the Presidential reception at Philadelphia and the still greater privilege in store when Dewey comes sailing home. But what about Schley? Noble, patriotic, brave old Schley? His was a battle beside which Dewey's Manila exploit was a Sunday school picnic. His were the guns that destroyed the most up-to-date fighting machines and restored confidence to 3,000 miles of more or less unprotected sea coast. Next to Dewey—who happens to be his senior—he should be the central figure at the Greater New York celebration, and yet from all I can learn his name is not even mentioned! Not so much as a carriage in the procession or a place on the grand stand for this grand old naval hero, this resourceful fighter! 'Tis a shame, and I wish your paper would proclaim it in largest type.

DR. PERRY.

An American Democrat.

Editor of the New York Journal: Although a Democrat of the extreme kind and a great admirer of Mr. Bryan, I would like to express my opinion of the meeting held at Cooper Union by the Chicago Platform Democrats. Some of the speeches rendered were little short of traitorous. That honest, patriotic American and statesman should not have his prospects ruined by such talk as came from the lips of the Ohio Congressman Monday evening. Yours very truly, 816 East 125th st. W. E. DAVIES.

Better Than an Extradition Treaty.

A man charged with a minor offence escaped from Georgia and fled to North Carolina. When notified of his arrest in the latter State a rural Sheriff wired:

"Don't bring him back—just tar and feather him."

The following reply was received by the Georgia Sheriff shortly afterward:

"We gave him the tar free; but you'll have to foot the bill for the feathers; \$2. Please remit."

NOT ONE ARMY TRANSPORT, IN CASE OF A WRECK, HAS BOATS ENOUGH FOR ALL.

Colonel Bird, in Charge of the Transport Service, Admits the Fact—The Tartar Is Released by the Hong Kong Officials After Being Compelled to Take Aboard More Boats and Rafts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The United States transport Tartar was released today by the British authorities at Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong officials courteously yielded the point that the Tartar was not overcrowded, but they insisted on compliance with the British maritime regulations, which provide that every vessel must carry life preservers, boats and rafts in sufficient number and capacity to guarantee the safety of every individual on board.

The Journal's exclusive story today giving the real reason for England's detention of the Tartar created a sensation at the War Department. The Journal's story was based on confidential cablegrams to the War Department from Colonel Metcalf, in charge of the troops on the Tartar, and from Consul-General Wildman at Hong Kong.

The cablegrams told the real facts to the Secretary of War, which were in brief that the Tartar was overcrowded and that she had an insufficient quantity of life preservers for 1,142 people, or even for 840, the number of passengers the ship should have carried, according to the Hong Kong officials. The cablegrams also said the Tartar did not have boats, catamarans and rafts enough to save half the men on board in case of shipwreck or other marine disaster.

The receipt of this official news produced instant consternation in the offices of the Secretary of War, especially since it was admitted in the cablegrams that the Tartar was actually lacking in necessary life-saving apparatus. An effort was immediately made to suppress the facts, as it was evident that they were a palpable knock-out for General Otis and for Quartermaster-General Ludington.

It was too plain that the Tartar must have been loaded and "equipped" under the immediate supervision of General Otis at Manila. On him, therefore, the weight of the exposure would fall.

Secretary Root and Acting Secretary of State Adee immediately communicated with Consul-General Wildman and with Ambassador Choate. Our representatives in London and Hong Kong were

advised that this Government would have the British laws obeyed to the letter, but were asked to urge the American point, that as the vessel's freight space had been utilized for sailors' bunks, there was only a technical violation of the regulation providing that the Tartar could carry only 750 or 800 passengers.

Ambassador Choate and Mr. Wildman succeeded in getting the desired concession, permitting the 1,142 people to remain on board, but only on the condition that enough life-saving apparatus, preservers, boats and rafts should be put on the ship to provide for every soul she carried.

The Quartermaster's Department authorized and ordered the additional apparatus aboard this morning, and the vessel was then released. By dint of much cajoling and the reliance on Great Britain's friendly offices, through Mr. Choate, a scandal for which General Otis and General Ludington are responsible was partially concealed.

That the War Department feels keenly the exposure of its shortcomings by the British officials at Hong Kong is evidenced by the report in circulation among department officials today that the whole thing was stirred up by an anti-administration clique at Hong Kong, which, it is alleged, is poisoning the minds of travellers to and from Manila and Hong Kong. The object of this clique, it is affirmed, is to create dissatisfaction among the soldiers returning to the United States. The absurdity of this subterfuge is apparent when it is seen that the British authorities waived the question of overcrowding, but insisted on a compliance with the regulation prevailing for the safety of all on board. Both these complaints were evidently of British origin, and were made solely in the interest of humanity, and not for any dark political purpose.

Colonel Bird, who has charge of the army transport service, made the remarkable statement today that in very few instances are there enough life boats, rafts and catamarans on ships to care for everybody on board in case of wreck. He in-

sisted he is careful to see that the transport ships carry a life preserver for every bunk, apparently forgetting that life preservers are but temporary expedients to enable persons to reach the boats.

"There are standing orders in New York and San Francisco that there must be a life preserver for every bunk," said Colonel Bird. "But as for boats—why, the ocean grayhounds of the Atlantic don't carry enough boats to save everybody in case of wreck. They just have a few boats. And the British shipping laws don't require enough boats to save everybody on board—including the passengers and crew—in case of disaster."

When Colonel Bird was asked what portion of a transport's human cargo was to be saved and what portion should be permitted to drown because of an insufficiency of boats, he declined to answer.

Colonel Bird, who is intrusted with the transport service, in attempting to justify the Tartar's plight, misstated a vital fact. The British shipping laws do require boats enough to save everybody aboard ship in case of disaster. The Colonel has also framed an indictment against the transatlantic liners to justify Otis's neglect in the case of the Tartar.

Colonel Bird's contention, when presented to other officers in the War Department for corroboration or denial, caused a general shudder.

It may be accepted as a fact that every United States transport is today inadequately equipped with boats. Colonel Bird thinks enough boats should not be expected on the transports, as, in his opinion, no ship has enough boats or pretends to have enough.

Despite Colonel Bird's views, there will be enough boats as well as life preservers on all army transports in the future. After the Hong Kong report was received yesterday Major F. B. Jones, in charge of the transport service at New York, was instructed by the War Department to see that the transport laws and was told to equip all the transports under his jurisdiction accordingly.

Secretary Root has also issued an order which will have the effect of providing all transports with enough life saving apparatus to meet the regulations of the British maritime service.

CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER'S SMALL TALK. THE FAG END OF THE SOCIAL SEASON.

SOCIETY is still too much stunned to talk about anything except the death and funeral and the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The last rumor is that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her 10 children will go abroad for the winter. While K. Vanderbilt and Fred Vanderbilt will be the only representatives of the name in this country this winter. The younger branches do not count, and it will be years before either Willie K., Jr., or Cornelius or Alfred Gwynne will take their places in the line.

The George Vanderbilts had arranged to go to Baltimore this month and to have a series of house parties, to which the guests were to come on special trains. It is now doubtful if they go to Baltimore at all, as the place is rather dull for Mrs. Vanderbilt unless the house is filled with people.

The engagement of Miss Laura Jenkins and Mr. Parr, of Baltimore, is one of the last announced. Miss Jenkins is so well known to New York people that she hardly needs an introduction. For some years she has disputed the palm of being the prettiest girl from the South with Miss May Handy at the Pier and at Bar Harbor. It was at the latter place, for the benefit of the Village Association, that Miss Jenkins appeared in a tent as Trixie, and fifty cents and then a dollar were charged to see her. She is a tall, handsome woman, and is more than pretty. Her father has made much money of late years in real estate speculations in Baltimore. Mr. Parr, to whom she is to be married, is several years her junior, being a very young man. This is, however, a marriage à la mode.

The opposite may be said of that of Miss Dora

Havenmeyer and Lieutenant Winslow, who are to be married on Monday at Newport. Some people imagine that Lieutenant Winslow is an old man. He is not even middle-aged, being only thirty-six. There is a legend in the Havenmeyer family that he was bound to marry a Havenmeyer. He proposed to Mrs. Butler Duncan, to Mrs. Potter and to Mrs. Mayer, and was refused by all three when they were young girls, and now he is to marry Dora, the youngest of them all.

A young girl who is creating a furore abroad is Miss Violet Whelen, whose mother, Mrs. Charlie Whelen, used to sing the old-fashioned coon songs with such success at Bar Harbor. She is even handsomer than her mother, and is said to have a very pretty voice. She is at Lucerne, where there is also young Bradley Martin, who is quite attentive to her.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is still at Newport. She is with her mother, Mrs. William Astor. They are all so worried about Mrs. William Astor that they are going out but very little.

Gossip at Newport is now almost at a standstill. The Earl of Yarmouth, who seems to have had much public popularity, has been taken up again, and this week he is the guest of Mrs. Adolf Ludenburgh, at her cottage. Lady Bache Curran is also there, and the little set which is included in their intimate circle is quite sporty in the way of getting up paper chases and long rides and much golf. Mrs. Ludenburgh leaves very shortly for her Long Island home, and from there will go abroad for the winter.

The other foreign nobles have melted away one

by one from Newport. They have not picked up any heiresses. The last one to go was the Marquis San Victor, who was reported engaged to Miss Daisy Post. Even the Earl will find it difficult to get any American girl to share his coronet.

I saw recently the Gwynne family united. The placid Eddie had been joined by Mrs. Eddie and the twins. Eddie seems to go his way quietly, with his smooth face and sweet smile, looking for all the world like a kid of fifteen and never like the husband of a very charming young woman and the father of twins. He has never let an opportunity slip to impress upon you that his aunt is Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Both Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were very kind to their Gwynne relatives, and Mr. Vanderbilt did much more for them than Mrs. Vanderbilt approved. But that was his nature. Eddie still lives on a small income from somewhere, is very nice, very much undisturbed and goes through life calmly.

Mrs. Willing has not yet announced the engagement of her daughter to Frank Lawrence, but it really looks as if that doughty widower were caught at last. Lawrence has been the despair of Westchester mothers and maidens. For years it looked as if Anna Sands would be the favored one, but Susie Willing seems to have captured him. She is not in the least like Mrs. John Jacob Astor. I saw her the other day, and you would hardly dream that they were sisters. She is very clever, reads a great deal and has some advanced theories about education which seems quite at variance with the idea of a Philadelphia girl and a Willing.

CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER.

A KINDNESS TO KILL INCURABLES. DR. NICKERSON DEFENDS HIS SHOCKING VIEWS.

DR. N. NICKERSON, of Meriden, Conn., who caused a sensation by his statement that physicians are justified in chloroforming patients who are suffering from incurable diseases, makes this reply to his critics in the Meriden Recorder:

"As there has been a great deal of unmerited abuse directed toward me, the consequence of a published interview in your paper, I am emboldened to request that you publish the following statement of my position as conscientiously as you have the above-named interview:

"There is nothing in the published interview to show that the administration of chloroform to patients dying of incurable disease tends to lessen the last few hours of life, nor does my experience bear out any such conclusion.

"By removing the agony from pain in cancer, or from the struggle for breath in certain cases of heart disease, or consumption, I should judge it

might prolong the period, if it makes any difference. But it is a point which cannot be determined to a certainty.

"My remarks were intended to show what I considered the duty of the physician during the last few hours of the terrible sufferings from incurable disease, when he can act the part of a ministering angel in no more merciful manner than by rendering the sufferer unconscious during the few hours that remain.

"With very few exceptions, the interviews with physicians and others have grossly misrepresented my position, have hypothesized cases that have no bearing on the subject, and have shown a want of clarity that is to be regretted.

"What have cases of pneumonia, typhoid fever or the various complaints susceptible to surgical relief, or the sad liability to mistaken diagnosis, to do with the subject? My consideration was entirely confined to those cases of long continued

incurable diseases, where there could be no possibility of a mistake and where the patient was absolutely dying in extreme agony, which the attending physician could mitigate or relieve. Shall he stand by in helpless inactivity while pain and agony wring the last breath from the poor sufferer?

"I say no! And doubly no!

"Morphia and the various anesthetics that these men profess to use have no effect on the pain of cancer, or the dyspnoea of phthisis, unless a necessarily fatal dose were given, because pain annihilates the effect of opiates and renders them utterly useless. This any conscientious physician of experience knows, and he finds himself at times compelled to resort to chloroform.

"Now, there is nothing new in all this, and, in spite of all these violent anathemas that have been hurled at me, the profession have, and do in extreme cases resort to this means of relief.

September 12, 1899. N. NICKERSON, M. D.

OPINIONS FROM JOURNAL READERS. LETTERS ON MANY CURRENT TOPICS.

Give the Children a Chance.

Editor of the New York Journal: Now, that the Dewey Committee has decided that the parade shall be through Fifty-ninth street, from Eighth to Fifth avenue, we would suggest that one large stand be erected on the Park side of Fifty-ninth street, extending from Fifth to Eighth avenue, for the exclusive use of the children of our public schools. As this space would not accommodate all that attend our schools, we would further suggest that only those eight years old and over, be allowed on the stand. We make eight years the limit, for the reason that, under that age they would be very much in the way and certainly too young to form an idea of what was meant by the celebration.

We take it that the reception of Admiral Dewey is to show him the patriotic love the American people have for one who has so nobly done his duty; and we believe that the lesson he has taught us should in every possible way be instilled into the minds of the rising generation of our country, and we know of no better way to do it than the grand object lesson these little ones will receive from witnessing the coming celebration.

A patriotic impression will be made that will go with them through all their lives and in the years to come, when possibly many of them may be called upon to do work similar to that now being done by our noble boys at the front. They will remember the impression they received when they saw the grand celebration given by the city of New York in honor of Admiral Dewey and his men.

We are informed that the cost of a platform capable of seating from sixty to eighty thousand children will not exceed \$10,000. If the committee has not funds with which to do it, an appeal to the public may have the desired effect. Will you kindly aid in this patriotic education of our school children.

It may be added that the lessons of the hour are more necessary to the young than to any other of our citizens, and it is more useful to the country that the rising generation should be thus impressed. What a wonderfully beautiful sight to all beholders they will make, and to the eyes of Dewey and his heroes what a joy it must prove to see the young thus massed, and their young hearts overflowing with patriotic fervor.

D. W. C. WARD.

HAL BELL.

346 Broadway, New York, Sept. 8.

The Other Side of the Moquin Incident.

Editor of the New York Journal: The nonsensical manner in which two men behaved themselves in Moquin's restaurant, in Fulton street, as mentioned in your issue of this morning, tends to show that it is about time some truthful and straightforward paper would come out and have it understood for once and all that it was not the Jewish religion which was tried and sentenced at Rennes, but a man accused of betraying his country.

That the said person was a Jew has nothing whatever, derogatory or otherwise, to do with the vast number of human beings belonging to and professing that faith.

Dreyfus was tried and sentenced as an individual, for reasons best known to his judges. Many a thing came out in the secret sessions that the French nation as a people may not know of in regard to the relations that existed between an informant and whatever nation he may have been in communication with, for the very good reason that it would bring on such a hatred and wrath against the country to which they have been betrayed that either revolution or war would be inevitable. The idea that these two men spoken of above should, merely because some waiter spoke the French language in their presence (which, by

the by, has been the custom all along in that restaurant), become aroused and leave the place, goes to show that they were ignorant and very ridiculous fanatics.

Have it understood that no matter how any one, be he Jew or of any other denomination, feels in the outcome of the trial, he should leave the fact that Dreyfus was a Jew entirely out of the question. If he was innocent, very well—that goes to show that a Christian would have fared the same way. If he is guilty, it is not in the least derogatory to the Jews.

A. J. AND R. HOENDER.

New York, Sept. 10.

A Correction for Judge Baldwin.

Editor of the New York Journal:

In your issue of September 8 you print an article commencing as follows:

"Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, president of the American Association of Social Science, wants to reconstruct human nature by law."

"At a recent session of the association of which he is president he is reported to have said:

"When a man is morally ill it is wrong for doctors and nurses to prolong his life. It should be made illegal."

I used no such language as that which you thus profess to quote, nor do I entertain any such opinion, and I request you to publish in the next Journal issued after your receipt of this note a correction of the statement to which I have referred. Yours truly,

SIMEON E. BALDWIN.

Working for the People.

(Chicago Democrat.) Thanks to the splendid work being done by the New York Journal in the interests of the people, the great metropolis is moving rapidly toward the municipal ownership of quasi-public utilities.